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2018/068 New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List

By searching through the literature, the EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following new data concerning quarantine pests and pests included (or formerly included) on the EPPO Alert List and indicated in bold the situation of the pest concerned using the terms of ISPM no. 8.

- **New records**

Diaporthe vaccinii (EPPO A2 List) has been detected in Shandong province causing twig blight of blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.). This is the first time that this fungus is reported from China (Yue *et al.*, 2013). **Present, only in some areas (Shandong province).**

During surveillance activities carried out by the NPPQ of Mexico, the shot hole borer *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* and its symbiont fungi *Fusarium euwallaceae* (both EPPO A1 List) have been detected in urban areas of the municipality of Tijuana, state of Baja California. Both organisms are considered as quarantine pests, actionable, transitory and under eradication in Mexico (NAPPO, 2017).

In Spain, *Gnomoniopsis smithogilvyi* (= *G. castaneae*) has been detected for the first time. In November 2016, samples (branches) were collected from *Castanea sativa* × *C. crenata* plants showing bark canker symptoms in a nursery in Asturias. Laboratory studies (morphological, molecular and pathogenicity tests) confirmed the presence of the fungus (Trapiello *et al.*, 2018). **Present, only in some areas (found in one nursery in Asturias).**

Little cherry virus 1 (*Velarivirus*, LChV1 - EU Annexes) has recently been detected in Chile. LChV1 was detected in 4 samples of sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*) which had been collected during a survey conducted from 2015 to 2016 in the main cherry-producing regions. Further investigations are needed to assess the prevalence of LChV-1 among *Prunus* spp. in Chile (Fiore *et al.*, 2018). **Present, few occurrences (detected in 4 samples).**

In April 2014, symptoms of citrus black spot were observed in an orange (*Citrus sinensis* cv. Valencia) orchard in Bembe, Uíge province, Angola. The disease incidence reached 47%. Symptomatic fruit were collected and tested (morphological, molecular and pathogenicity tests). Results confirmed the occurrence of *Phyllosticta citricarpa* (EPPO A1 List) in diseased oranges. It is noted that further studies are needed to better understand the geographical distribution, population structure and impact of *P. citricarpa* in Angola (Bassimba *et al.*, 2018). **Present, only in some areas (1 orange orchard in Uíge province).**

- **Detailed records**

Grapevine red blotch virus (*Grablovirus*, GRBV - EPPO Alert List) occurs in Ohio, USA. During studies conducted from 2012 to 2015 in 40 vineyards, GRBV was detected in 19 samples (out of 140) collected from 6 different vineyards with various *Vitis vinifera* varieties. Further investigations will be carried out to assess the impact of GRBV on Ohio wine production. (Yao *et al.*, 2018).

In Italy, *Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus* (EPPO Alert List) was found associated with a severe mosaic of pumpkin (*Cucurbita moschata* cv. Lunga di Napoli) during a survey carried out in 2016 in Campania region. The disease was observed in 3 fields in the municipalities of Castel Volturno and Giugliano. Affected plants showed stunting, severe foliar yellow mosaic, and produced fewer flowers and fruits. The insect vector, *Bemisia tabaci*, was also present in all diseased fields (Parrella *et al.*, 2018).

- Host plants

During surveys on phytoplasma diseases of sweet and sour cherries (*Prunus avium*, *P. cerasus*) conducted in the Czech Republic during 2014-2015, 'Candidatus Phytoplasma mali' (EPPO A2 List) and 'Ca. P. asteris' were detected in symptomatic trees. 'Ca. P. mali' was detected in both *P. avium* and *P. cerasus*. Affected trees showed symptoms of dieback, shortened internodes and dwarfing, yellowing and premature leaf fall, as well as bunches of small leaves and blossoms growing on old branches and/or on the apical parts of defoliated branches (Fránová *et al.*, 2018).

In July 2016, *Meloidogyne enterolobii* (EPPO A2 List) was found in a commercial field of ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) in Longhai county, Fujian province, China. Infested plants, showed extensive root galls (Xiao *et al.*, 2018).

- New pests and taxonomy

A new species of gall midge damaging flower buds of *Alstroemeria* spp., *Contarinia jongi* (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae), has recently been described. This new gall midge has been observed on glasshouse *Alstroemeria* plants in Australia (Queensland, South Australia) and the Netherlands. Infested buds are deformed and do not produce flowers (Kolesik *et al.*, 2017).

A new root-knot species, *Meloidogyne aberrans* sp. nov., has recently been described from kiwifruit (*Actinidia chinensis*) in Guizhou province, China. Affected plants displayed numerous root galls, reduced plant growth and fruit size. Observations have showed that *M. aberrans* also induced the formation of multinucleate giant cells in plant tissues (Tao *et al.*, 2017).

A new virus of *Capsicum annuum*, tentatively called Pepper leafroll chlorosis virus (*Polerovirus*, PeLRCV) has recently been described. Affected plants showed upward leafroll and interveinal yellowing, as well as malformed fruits. Transmission studies have showed that PeLRCV can be transmitted by *Aphis gossypii* (Kamran *et al.*, 2018)

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- Yao XL, Han J, Domier LL, Qu F, Lewis Ivey ML (2018) First report of Grapevine red blotch virus in Ohio vineyards. *Plant Disease* 102(2), p 463.
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Additional key words: new record, detailed record, new host plant, new pest, taxonomy

Computer codes: CONTJN, DIAPVA, FUSAEW, GNMPCA, GRBV00, GUIGCI, LCHV10, MELGAE, MELGMY, PHYPPMA, TOLCND, XYLBFO, AO, AU, CL, CN, CZ, ES, IT, MX, NL, SA, US

2018/069 Quarantine lists of Kazakhstan (2017)

Pests and pathogens included on the quarantine lists of Kazakhstan (2017) are listed below. This information has also been entered into the EPPO Global Database.

A1 List (quarantine pests absent from Kazakhstan)

Insects and mites

<i>Acleris gloverana</i>	<i>Echinothrips americanus</i>
<i>Acleris variana</i>	<i>Epilachna vigintioctomaculata</i>
<i>Agrilus anxius</i>	<i>Epitrix cucumeris</i>
<i>Agrilus mali</i>	<i>Epitrix tuberis</i>
<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	<i>Frankliniella fusca</i>
<i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>	<i>Frankliniella insularis</i>
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Frankliniella schultzei</i>
<i>Blissus leucopterus</i>	<i>Frankliniella tritici</i>
<i>Callosobruchus</i> spp.	<i>Frankliniella williamsi</i>
<i>Carposina niponensis</i>	<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>
<i>Caulophilus latinasus</i>	<i>Helicoverpa zea</i>
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Ips calligraphus</i>
<i>Ceroplastes japonicus</i>	<i>Ips grandicollis</i>
<i>Ceroplastes rusci</i>	<i>Ips pini</i>
<i>Choristoneura freemani</i> (= <i>C. occidentalis</i>)	<i>Ips plastographus</i>
<i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i>	<i>Leptoglossus occidentalis</i>
<i>Chrysodeixis chalcites</i>	<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>
<i>Chrysodeixis eriosoma</i>	<i>Liriomyza nietzkei</i>
<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>	<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>
<i>Corythucha arcuata</i>	<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>
<i>Corythucha ciliata</i>	<i>Lopholeucaspis japonica</i>
<i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i>	<i>Margarodes vitis</i>
<i>Dendroctonus micans</i>	<i>Megaselia scalaris</i>
<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i>	<i>Monochamus alternatus</i>
<i>Dendroctonus rufipennis</i>	<i>Monochamus carolinensis</i>
<i>Dendroctonus valens</i>	<i>Monochamus clamator</i>
<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i>	<i>Monochamus impluviatus</i>
<i>Diabrotica barberi</i>	<i>Monochamus marmorator</i>
<i>Diabrotica virgifera virgifera</i>	<i>Monochamus mutator</i>
<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	<i>Monochamus nitens</i>
	<i>Monochamus notatus</i>

Monochamus obtusus
Monochamus saltuarius
Monochamus scutellatus
Monochamus sutor
Monochamus titillator
Monochamus urussovi
Naupactus leucoloma
Nemorimyza maculosa
Numonia pyrivorella
Pectinophora gossypiella
Phthorimaea operculella
Polygraphus proximus
Popillia japonica
Premnotrypes spp.
Pseudaulacaspis pentagona
Pseudococcus citriculus
Rhagoletis mendax
Rhagoletis pomonella
Ripersiella hibisci
Saperda candida
Scirtothrips citri
Scirtothrips dorsalis
Spodoptera eridania
Spodoptera frugiperda
Spodoptera littoralis
Spodoptera litura
Tecia solanivora
Tetranychus evansi
Thrips hawaiiensis
Thrips palmi
Trogoderma granarium
Viteus vitifoliae
Zeugodacus cucurbitae
Zygodactylus exclamationis

Nematodes

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus
Globodera pallida
Meloidogyne chitwoodi
Meloidogyne fallax

Fungi and Chromista

Atropellis pinicola
Atropellis piniphila
Ceratocystis fagacearum
Cercospora kikuchii
Ciborinia camelliae
Cochliobolus carbonum
Colletotrichum acutatum
Diaporthe helianthi
Diaporthe vaccinii
Glomerella gossypii
Hymenoscyphus fraxineus
Lecanosticta acicola
Monilinia fructicola
Ophiognomonium clavignenti-juglandacearum
Phymatotrichopsis omnivora

Phytophthora fragariae
Phytophthora kernoviae
Phytophthora ramorum
Phytophthora x alni
Puccinia horiana
Puccinia pelargonii-zonalis
Stagonosporopsis chrysanthemi
Stenocarpella macrospora
Stenocarpella maydis
Synchytrium endobioticum
Thecaphora solani
Tilletia indica

Bacteria and phytoplasmas

Acidovorax citrulli
 'Candidatus Phytoplasma mali'
 'Candidatus Phytoplasma pyri'
 Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma
Pantoea stewartii
Ralstonia solanacearum sensu lato
Rathayibacter tritici
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *allii*
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzae*
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzicola*
Xylophilus ampelinus

Viruses and viroids

Andean potato latent virus
Andean potato mottle virus
Beet necrotic yellow vein virus
Cherry rasp leaf virus
Impatiens necrotic spot virus
Peach latent mosaic viroid
Peach rosette mosaic virus
Plum pox virus
Potato spindle tuber viroid
Potato virus T
Potato yellowing virus
Tobacco ringspot virus
Tomato ringspot virus
Tomato yellow leaf curl virus

Plants

Ambrosia trifida
Bidens pilosa
Cenchrus longispinus
Euphorbia dentata
Helianthus californicus
Helianthus ciliaris
Ipomoea hederacea
Ipomoea lacunosa
Iva axillaris
Solanum carolinense
Solanum elaeagnifolium
Solanum rostratum
Solanum triflorum
Striga spp.

A2 List (quarantine pests of limited distribution in Kazakhstan)

Insects

Grapholita molesta
Hyphantria cunea
Lymantria dispar asiatica
Monochamus galloprovincialis
Myiopardalis pardalina
Pseudococcus comstocki
Quadraspidiotus perniciosus
Tuta absoluta

Nematodes

Globodera rostochiensis

Bacteria

Erwinia amylovora

Plants

Acroptilon repens
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Ambrosia psilostachya
Cuscuta spp.

In addition to the Quarantine Lists:

Exotic species absent from the territory of Kazakhstan

Insects

Diabrotica speciosa
Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi

Sources: NPPO of Kazakhstan (2018-03).

Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2017-06-09) No. 234 [Approval of the list of quarantine pests and alien species in relation to which plant quarantine measures and a list of especially dangerous pests are established and implemented] (in Russian). <http://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/V1700015419>

Additional key words: quarantine lists

Computer codes: KZ

2018/070 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2018 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2018/050). Notifications have been sent directly to EPPO by Bosnia and Herzegovina and via Europhyt for the EU countries and Switzerland. The EPPO Secretariat has selected notifications of non-compliance made because of the detection of pests. Other notifications of non-compliance due to prohibited commodities, missing or invalid certificates are not indicated. It must be pointed out that the report is only partial, as many EPPO countries have not yet sent their notifications. When a consignment has been re-exported and the country of origin is unknown, the re-exporting country is indicated in brackets. When the occurrence of a pest in a given country is not known to the EPPO Secretariat, this is indicated by an asterisk (*).

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Agromyzidae	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Ireland	3
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	5
Aleyrodidae	<i>Eryngium</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	France	1
<i>Anthonomus eugenii</i>	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	2
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb	
<i>Bemisia</i>	<i>Eryngium</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	1	
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	1	
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	France	1	
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Ajuga</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Jordan	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Cestrum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Cestrum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Suriname	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1	
	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Cuttings	India	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Eustoma russellianum</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	United Kingdom	4	
	<i>Ficus thonningii</i>	Plants for planting	China	Denmark	1	
	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Cuttings	Egypt	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> ,	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>					
	<i>Lantana</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Plants for planting	Portugal	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	1	
	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Indonesia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1	
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1	
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1	
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	5	
	<i>Ocimum, Spinacia oleracea</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Piper betle</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Sagittaria subulata</i>	Cuttings	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Telfairia occidentalis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Veronica</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Blissus diplopterus</i>	<i>Prunus</i>	Fruits	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
<i>Prunus persica</i>		Fruits	South Africa	United Kingdom	4	
<i>Ceroplastes</i>	<i>Podocarpus</i>	Plants for planting	Japan	Italy	1	
Diptera	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruits	Thailand	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i>	<i>Orchis</i>	Cut flowers	Taiwan	France	1	

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb	
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> , Lepidoptera, <i>Thrips tabaci</i>	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	Peru	Spain	2	
Gelechiidae	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Brazil	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Israel	Italy	1	
Helicidae	<i>Unspecified</i>	Other (?)	China	France	1	
<i>Helicoverpa</i>	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	South Africa	France	1	
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	France	1	
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	France	1	
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Burkina Faso	France	1	
Insecta	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Fruits	Israel	France	1	
Lepidoptera, Thysanoptera	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	Peru	Spain	1	
<i>Leucinodes africensis</i>	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Cameroon	France	1	
<i>Liberibacter solanacearum</i>	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Seeds	Bangladesh*	Italy	1	
	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Seeds	Italy	Germany	1	
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Allium</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	1	
	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Basella alba</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Celosia</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Colombia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	3	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	South Africa	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
		<i>Carthamus</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania*	Netherlands	1
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>		Cut flowers	Tanzania*	Netherlands	1	
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>		Cut flowers	Colombia	Austria	1	
<i>Gypsophila</i>		Cut flowers	Ecuador	Poland	1	
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1	
	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>L. sativae</i> (cont.)	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Laos*	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Germany	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	1
<i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i>	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Brazil	Portugal	2
<i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruits	China	Lithuania	2
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruits	China	Lithuania	1
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	<i>Monstera</i>	Cuttings	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Philodendron</i>	Plants for planting	Ghana	Netherlands	1
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Seed potatoes	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Spodoptera eridania</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eustoma russellianum</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Cuttings	Guatemala	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	Fruits and Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	3
<i>Spodoptera litura</i>	<i>Sesbania javanica</i>	Other (?)	Thailand	Austria	1
<i>Spondyliaspis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	Ireland	3
<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Belgium	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda	Belgium	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	South Africa	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Tanzania	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Belgium	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	2
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Mozambique	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	South Africa	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	2
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruits	Israel	France	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>T. leucotreta</i> (cont.)	<i>Gypsophila, Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	France	1
	<i>Gypsophila, Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Sweden	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut branches	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	7
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Sweden	2
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Switzerland	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Germany	4
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	12
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Sweden	2
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Switzerland	3
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut branches	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Uganda	Netherlands	7
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut branches	Zambia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zambia	Netherlands	2
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	11
<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> , Tephritidae	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Fruits	Uganda	Belgium	1
Thripidae	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	10
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	United Kingdom	1
<i>Thrips</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia	France	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Italy	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Vietnam	Denmark	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Laos	Netherlands	1
	<i>Dendrobium hybrids</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	India	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	3
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Austria	1
Thysanoptera	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	1
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Vegetables	Tunisia	France	2
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Seeds	China	Italy	1
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Seeds	Moldova	Netherlands	2
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Seeds	USA	France	1
<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i>	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruits	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruits	China	Germany	5
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruits	China	Netherlands	1

- Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb	
<i>Anastrepha</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	1	
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	Netherlands	6	
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	Belgium	1	
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	1	
<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Brazil	Portugal	1	
<i>Bactrocera</i>	<i>Averrhoa</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Suriname	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Laos	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	
<i>Bactrocera invadens</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Angola	Portugal	2	
<i>Bactrocera latifrons</i>	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	Austria	1	
<i>Ceratitidis</i>	<i>Pyrus</i>	South Africa	Italy	1	
Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Annona</i>	Uganda	Belgium	1	
	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Vietnam	Belgium	1	
	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Cambodia	France	1	
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Capsicum frutescens,</i> <i>Syzygium</i>	Laos	France	1	
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Egypt	Spain	1	
	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Brazil	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Feijoa</i>	Colombia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Indonesia	France	1	
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	1	
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Uganda	Estonia	1	
	<i>Momordica</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Sri Lanka	France	1	
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Psidium</i>	India	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Psidium</i>	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Colombia	France	1	
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	France	2	
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Zeugodacus</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Zeugodacus cucurbitae</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Uganda	Sweden	1

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Estonia	1
<i>Aphelenchoides</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Belgium	1
<i>Aphelenchoides, Bursaphelenchus mucronatus, Rhabditis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Russia	Latvia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Lithuania	1
<i>Aphelenchoides, Rhabditis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	1
<i>Apriona</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Netherlands	1
<i>Apriona (A. germari suspected)</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Netherlands	1
<i>Apriona germari</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	China	Belgium	1
<i>Apriona germari, Trichoferus campestris</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Belgium	1
<i>Arhopalus rusticus, Bursaphelenchus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	1
<i>Arhopalus rusticus, Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Lithuania	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Portugal	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Belarus	Belgium	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Belgium	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	5
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Latvia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Latvia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Lithuania	3
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus, Monochamus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Belarus	Belgium	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Lithuania	2
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus, Rhabditis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Netherlands	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Estonia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
Insecta	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
<i>Lyctus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Germany	1
<i>Melittomma sericeum</i>	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Wood and bark	USA	Germany	1
Nematoda	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Finland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Ukraine	Slovakia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	USA	Finland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Vietnam	Finland	1
Reduviidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Italy	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Rhabditis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	2
<i>Seinura</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Latvia	1
<i>Sinoxylon</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Indonesia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Thailand	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Singapore	Germany	1
<i>Xyleborinus saxeseni</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1

• **Bonsais**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i>	<i>Ilex</i>	China	Spain	1

Sources: EPPO Secretariat (2018-04).

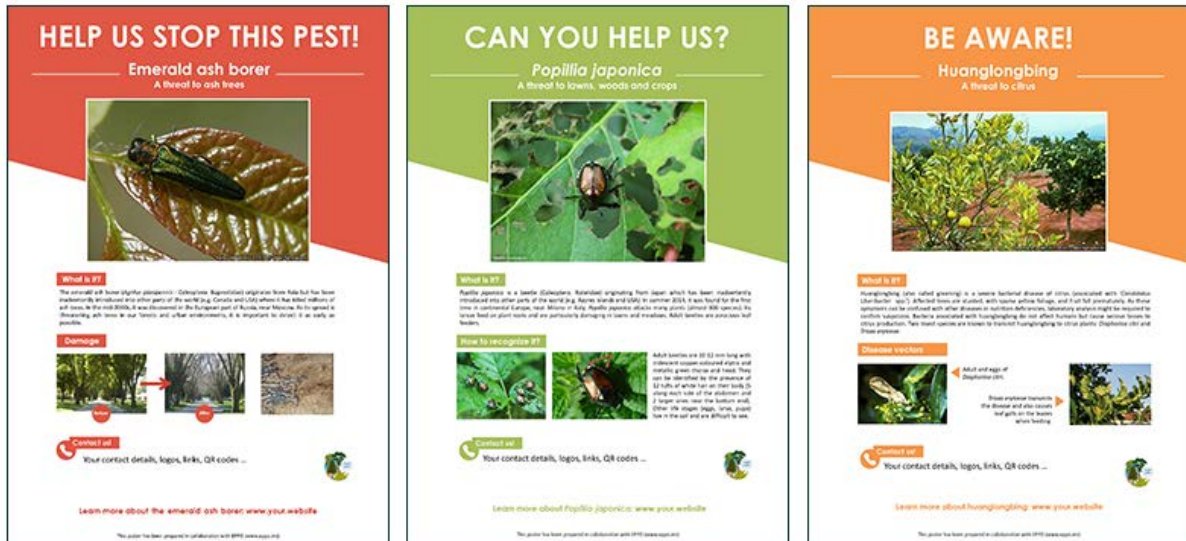
INTERNET

EUROPHYT. Annual and monthly reports of interceptions of harmful organisms in imported plants and other objects.

http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/europhyt/interceptions/index_en.htm

2018/071 EPP0 communication kits: templates for pest-specific posters and leaflets

A new series of templates for posters and information leaflets has been prepared by EPP0. The objective of this work was to provide NPPOs with templates that could be easily adapted to different types of pest-specific information campaigns (e.g. early warning, pest reporting, containment and eradication programmes).



Examples of posters for information campaigns on *Agrilus planipennis*, *Popillia japonica* and huanglongbing.

All necessary files (PowerPoint format) can be downloaded from the EPP0 website: https://www.eppo.int/PUBLICATIONS/poster_templates/poster_templates.htm

The EPP0 Secretariat would very much appreciate receiving feed-back from NPPOs on the use of these templates in their national information campaigns. Photographs of the poster and leaflets in situ are most welcome!

Contact us: hq@eppo.int

Source: EPP0 Secretariat (2018-04).

Additional key words: publication, communication

Computer codes: AGRLPL, LIBEAS, POPIJA

2018/072 Useful publications on *Spodoptera frugiperda*

Triggered by the invasion of Africa by *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae - EPP0 A1 List) and the phytosanitary crisis it created, the following useful documents have recently been published:

- FAO (2017) Fall armyworm (FAW). Questions and Answers (Q&A). FAO, Rome, 4 pp. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7471e.pdf>
- FAO (2018) Integrated management of the fall armyworm on maize: A guide for Farmer Field Schools in Africa, FAO, Rome, 119 pp. <http://www.fao.org/3/l8665EN/i8665en.pdf>
- Prasanna BM, Huesing JE, Eddy R, Peschke VM (eds) (2018) Fall armyworm in Africa: a guide for Integrated Pest Management. 1st edition. Mexico, CDMX: CIMMYT, 109 pp. <https://repository.cimmyt.org/xmlui/handle/10883/19204>

Source: EPP0 Secretariat (2018-03).

Pictures: *Spodoptera frugiperda*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/LAPHFR/photos>

Additional key words: publications

Computer codes: LAPHFR

2018/073 First report of *Tuta absoluta* in Tajikistan

Following the detection of *Tuta absoluta* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae - EPP0 A2 List) in Kyrgyzstan in 2016 (EPP0 RS 2017/161) and Uzbekistan*, a rapid survey was initiated in Tajikistan to verify the possible presence of the pest. Four locations in the Khatlon and Republican Subordination regions were surveyed for the presence of the pest between March and June 2016. As a result, *T. absoluta* was found in glasshouse and field tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) crops in all surveyed locations. Leaf damage, although lower at the beginning of the growing season, gradually rose to 15-30% in surveyed sites. Fruit damage also gradually increased during the growing season reaching up to 20% at some locations. It is considered that *T. absoluta* is established in Tajikistan and that appropriate integrated pest management strategies are needed to reduce its incidence.

The situation of *Tuta absoluta* in Tajikistan can be described as follows: **Present, only in some areas (first found in 2016 in 4 locations).**

* The presence of *T. absoluta* in Uzbekistan was confirmed at the symposium 'Global Spread and Management of the South American tomato leafminer, *Tuta absoluta*' (Orlando, US, 2016-11-27) (Fayed & Adiga, 2017).

Sources: Saidov N, Srinivasan R, Mavlyanova R, Qurbono Z (2018) First report of invasive South American tomato leaf miner *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) in Tajikistan. *Florida Entomologist* 101(1), 147-149.
<http://www.bioone.org/doi/pdf/10.1653/024.101.0129>

Fayed A, Adiga A (2017) Monitoring the spread and management of *Tuta absoluta*. *Current Science* 113(5), 844-845.

Pictures: *Tuta absoluta*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/GNORAB/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: GNORAB, TJ

2018/074 First report of *Tuta absoluta* in Lesotho

In Lesotho, *Tuta absoluta* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae - EPP0 A2 List) was first reported on tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) in January 2018 but it is suspected that it was already present there at the beginning of December 2017.

The pest status of *Tuta absoluta* in Lesotho is officially declared as: **Present/Transient: only in some areas, actionable, under surveillance.**

Sources: IPPC website. Official Pest Reports - Lesotho (LSO-01/1 of 2018-02-28) Occurrence of *Tuta absoluta*.
<https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/lesotho/pestreports/2018/02/occurrence-of-tuta-absoluta/>

Pictures: *Tuta absoluta*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/GNORAB/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: GNORAB, LS

2018/075 First reports of *Grapholita packardi* and *G. prunivora* in Mexico

During surveillance activities carried out by the NPPO of Mexico, *Grapholita packardi* (= *Cydia packardi*) and *Grapholita prunivora* (= *Cydia prunivora*) (both Lepidoptera: Tortricidae - EPPO A1 List) were detected in the following states and municipalities (indicated within brackets). The EPPO Secretariat previously had no data on the occurrence of these two pests in Mexico.

Grapholita packardi

- Aguascalientes (Calvillo, Tepezalá, Rincón de Romos);
- Baja California (Ensenada);
- Durango (Poanas, Nombre de Dios, Durango, Peñón Blanco, Vicente Guerrero, San Juan del Río);
- Hidalgo (Acaxochitlán, Zimapan, Omitlán de Juárez, Huasca de Ocampo, Omitlán de Juárez);
- Mexico (Villa del Carbón, Tepozotlán, Isidro Fabela, Tepetlaoxtoc, Jalacingo, Texcoco, Chalco, Nicolás Romero, Sultepec, Chiautla, Ozumba, Tenango del Aire, Chicoloapan, Soyaniquilpan, Aculco, Ayapango, Zumpango);
- Mexico City (districts of Miguel Hidalgo, Magdalena Contreras);
- Puebla (Huejotzingo, Huauchinango, Chignahuapan, Tlahuapan, San Salvador el Verde, San Matías Tlalancateca, Tochmilco, Soltepec, Tlatlauquitepec, Coronango, Zacatlán, Cohuecán, Mazapiltepec de Juárez, Aculco, Tetela de Ocampo, Xiutetelco);
- Querétaro (San Juan del Río);
- Tlaxcala (Tlaxcala, Santa Cruz, Huiloac, Apizaco, Coaxomulco, Santa Cruz, Amoxac de Guerrero, Yauhquemehcan, Ixtacuixtla de Mariano Matamoros, Apizaco, Tzompantepec, Apetatitlán de Antonio Carbajal, Xaltocan, Papalotla de Xicohtécatl, Xicohtzinco);
- Veracruz (Las Vigas de Ramírez);
- Zacatecas (Jerez, Sombrerete).

The NPPO stated that *G. packardi* is considered a quarantine pest present in Mexico in some municipalities of Aguascalientes, Baja California, Mexico City, Durango, State of Mexico, Hidalgo, Puebla, Querétaro, Tlaxcala, Veracruz and Zacatecas (NAPPO, 2017).

Grapholita prunivora

- Baja California (Tijuana);
- Hidalgo (Acaxochitlán, Zimapan, Omitlán de Juárez, Huasca de Ocampo);
- Puebla (Chignahuapan, Tlatlauquitepec, Coronango, Zacatlán, Cohuecán, Mazapiltepec de Juárez, Huejotzingo, Aculco, Huauchinango, Tetela de Ocampo, Xiutetelco, Atempan).

The NPPO stated that *G. prunivora* is considered a quarantine pest present in Mexico, only in some municipalities of Baja California, Hidalgo and Puebla (NAPPO, 2017).

Source: NAPPO Phytosanitary Pest Alert System. Official Pest Reports.
 - Mexico (2017-10-18) Detection of *Grapholita prunivora* in Mexico. <https://pestalert.org/oprDetail.cfm?oprID=731>
 - Mexico (2017-10-18) Detection of cherry fruit worm moth (*Grapholita packardi*) in Mexico. <https://pestalert.org/oprDetail.cfm?oprID=732>

Pictures: *Grapholita prunivora*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/LASPPR/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: LASPPA, LASPPR, MX

2018/076 First report of *Scaphoideus titanus* in Ukraine

Scaphoideus titanus (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae - main vector of flavescence dorée) is reported for the first time from Ukraine. At the end of summer 2017, the first specimens were caught on yellow sticky traps located in a vineyard (1.5 ha) in Storozhnytsia, a village 5 km south-west of Uzhhorod (Zakarpattia oblast). In addition, more insect specimens were collected by beating grass plants in vineyard row spacings in Mala Hora (near Berehovo, Zakarpattia oblast). During these studies, 71 specimens of *S. titanus* were collected. As the infested locations are close to areas in Slovakia and Hungary where *S. titanus* occurs, it is suspected that the insect has spread from there into Ukraine. It is concluded that, as *S. titanus* is the main vector of flavescence dorée (not known to occur in Ukraine), more studies should be carried out in Ukraine to better determine the distribution and population dynamics of this leafhopper in Ukraine.

Source: Mirutenko V, Jansky V, Margitay V (2018) First records of *Scaphoideus titanus* (Hemiptera, Cicadellidae) in Ukraine. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 48(1)167-168.

Pictures: <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SCAPLI/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: SCAPLI, UA

2018/077 First report of *Epitrix hirtipennis* in France

During summer 2016, unusual flea beetles were collected on glasshouse aubergines (*Solanum melongena*) in Arles, and later in spring 2017 in Saint-Martin-de Crau (both in Bouches-du-Rhone). These specimens were identified as *Epitrix hirtipennis* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). Later surveys also found *E. hirtipennis* on *S. melongena* in Bigluglia (Haute-Corse).

E. hirtipennis originates from North America but has been introduced into the EPPO region in the 1980s. It was first found in Italy (1983), and then in other countries: Azores (PT, 1984), Albania (1986), Greece (1988), Turkey (1993), former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1996), Balears (1998), Bulgaria (2000), Syria (2002), Russia (2013), and mainland Spain (2015). Its geographical distribution can be viewed in the EPPO Global Database.

<https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/EPIXPA/distribution>

E. hirtipennis (tobacco flea beetle) is an oligphagous pest feeding on Solanaceae; adults and larvae feed on leaves and roots (or tubers), respectively. In its area of origin, *E. hirtipennis* is mainly considered as a pest of tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), but it can be associated with other wild and cultivated Solanaceae, such as: *Chamaesaracha conoides*, *Datura stramonium*, *D. wrightti*, *Nicotiana attenuata*, *Physalis acutifolia*, *P. philadelphica* (= *P. ixocarpa*), *S. elaeagnifolium*, *S. lycopersicum* (tomato), *S. melongena* (aubergine), and *S. tuberosum* (potato).

Source: Mouttet R, Ginez A, Germain JF, Streito JC (2017) Présence en France d'*Epitrix hirtipennis* (Melsheimer, 1847) (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Alticinae). *Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France* 122(4), 451-454.

Pictures: *Epitrix hirtipennis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/EPIXPA/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: EPIXPA, FR

2018/078 First report of *Lema bilineata* in Italy

During summer 2017, *Lema bilineata* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae, tobacco slug beetle) was found for the first time in Italy. The insect was observed on *Physalis peruviana* and *Salpichroa origanifolia* grown for ornamental purposes in urban areas in the municipalities of Napoli and Portici (Campania region). This record in Italy is also the first one for the EPPO region. The source of this outbreak is unknown. Surveys will be carried out to determine the distribution of *L. lineata* and a Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) will be carried out. The decision as to whether phytosanitary measures should be taken is pending the results of these investigations.

The pest status of *Lema bilineata* in Italy is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned.**

EPPO note: *L. bilineata* originates from South America (Argentina and Chile) and has been introduced into South Africa and Australia (New South Wales in 2008). Adults and larvae feed on the foliage of several solanaceous plants. The main economical host is tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), but *L. bilineata* has been recorded on other Solanaceae such as: *Datura ferox*, *D. stramonium*, *Nicandra physaloides*, *Nicotiana glauca*, *Physalis lobata*, *P. minima*, *P. peruviana*, *P. viscosa* and *Salpichroa origanifolia*. Little information is available from the literature about the economic impact of this insect on tobacco or other cultivated solanaceous hosts.

Sources: NPPO of Italy (2017-09).

INTERNET

Servizio Fitosanitario Regionale Campania. *Lema bilineata* (Germar) - Crisomelide sudamericano del tabacco.

http://www.agricoltura.regione.campania.it/difesa/lema_bilineata.html

Additional sources:

Bennett A, du Toi CLN, Bennett AL (1999) A new record of *Lema trilinea* White (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) on tobacco in South Africa, with reference to the common pest species, *Lema bilineata* (Germar) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae, Criocerinae). *African Entomology* 7(2), 316-319.

Stevens MM, Stanton RA, Wu H, Sampson B, Weir TA, Reid CAM, Mo J (2010) Detection of *Lema bilineata* Germar (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) in Australia. *General and Applied Entomology* 39, 1-4.

<https://researchoutput.csu.edu.au/ws/portalfiles/portal/8779894>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: LEMABI, IT

2018/079 Eradication of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Brünisried, Switzerland

In Switzerland, *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) was first found in Brünisried, canton of Freiburg in September 2011 (EPPO RS 2011/189). Eradication measures were immediately implemented and included the destruction of infested and potentially infested trees, as well as intensive monitoring with sniffer dogs, tree climbers and visual inspections. Since 2014, no further signs of *A. glabripennis* activity have been detected (i.e. no beetles, larvae, eggs, exit holes, frass, oviposition and maturation feeding sites). In 2018-02-02, the NPPO of Switzerland officially declared the eradication of *A. glabripennis* in Brünisried. Surveillance measures are continuing in Marly (canton Freiburg) and Berikon (canton Aargau).

The pest status of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Switzerland is officially declared as: **Transient: the infestation in Brunisried (Canton Freiburg) is eradicated. Surveillance measures continue in Marly (canton Freiburg) and Berikon (canton Aargau), actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Switzerland (2018-02).

Pictures: *Anoplophora glabripennis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLGL/photos>

Additional key words: eradication, detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, CH

2018/080 Update on the situation of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Austria

The NPPO of Austria recently informed the EPP0 Secretariat about the situation of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – EPP0 A1 List) on its territory with detailed pest status for each outbreak. In summary, the outbreaks of Braunau am Inn and St. Georgen bei Obernberg have been successfully eradicated. Eradication measures are still in place in Gallsbach, but in 2017 no specimens or signs of the pest were detected there.

Braunau am Inn (Oberösterreich)

The first outbreak of *A. glabripennis* in Austria was detected in 2001 (EPP0 RS 2001/135) in the municipality of Braunau am Inn (Oberösterreich). A demarcated area was established, and official measures were immediately taken to eradicate the pest. These measures included an intensive grid-based monitoring survey across the whole infested area (i.e. whole territory of Braunau) with specifically trained inspectors, tree climbers and sniffer dogs. In case of positive sampling (morphological and DNA identification) whole trees were immediately felled, chipped and incinerated. Furthermore, a GIS-based computer map of trees (about 13 000 trees) was developed, and preventive felling of all potential host trees in the surroundings of hot spots and along roads, railway tracks and small dense growing forests (6 ha and 8 ha) were undertaken. Within the buffer zone hardwood cuttings were inspected and host trees were monitored. As since June 2009, no new infestation and no living stages of the pest were detected in this demarcated area, *A. glabripennis* was officially declared as eradicated in that area in 2012 (EPP0 RS 2013/163).

Pest status for the Braunau area: Absent, pest eradicated

St. Georgen bei Obernberg (Oberösterreich)

An isolated outbreak (1 exit hole and 3 trees with living larvae) was detected in the municipality of St. Georgen bei Obernberg (Oberösterreich) at the end of July 2012 (EPP0 RS 2013/163). The source of this outbreak was wood packaging material used for granite stone imports that was stored at the site of the outbreak. Eradication measures were immediately taken as follows: establishment of a demarcated area and a clear-cut zone (radius 500 m) of all host trees, and implementation of an intensive monitoring programme (within a radius of 2000 m). Monitoring activities carried out from 2012 to 2016 with sniffer dogs did not detect the pest or signs of its presence. Therefore, *A. glabripennis* was declared as eradicated in that area in 2016 (EPP0 RS 2017/003).

Pest status for the St. Georgen bei Obernberg area: Absent, pest eradicated

Gallspach (Oberösterreich)

In 2013-11-06, an infestation was detected in the municipality of Gallspach (district of Grieskirchen, Oberösterreich), and confirmed by the Austrian Federal Forest Office in 2013-11-08. Phytosanitary measures were immediately implemented to eradicate the pest. Intensive monitoring surveys with specifically trained inspectors, tree climbers and sniffer dogs have been carried out since 2013. In 2017, for the first time there were no new findings. **Pest status for the Gallspach area: Absent (2017), pest under eradication**

Source: NPPO of Austria (2018-03).

Pictures: *Anoplophora glabripennis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLGL/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, AT

2018/081 First report of *Ceratocystis platani* in Turkey

Ceratocystis platani (EPPO A2 List) is reported for the first time from Turkey. The presence of the fungus was confirmed in 2016 at several locations in the European side of Istanbul causing severe dieback and tree mortality on *Platanus x acerifolia* and *Platanus orientalis*. Although dieback and mortality of plane trees in Istanbul had been briefly reported in 2011, the causal agent was not fully characterised at that time. In August 2016, a survey was carried out on a total of 976 living and dead plane trees (*P. x acerifolia* and *P. orientalis*) in 2 parks and 3 main streets in Central Istanbul. In this area, tree mortality had been observed since the early 2010s. Trees were visually inspected and wood samples were collected from 50 trees. Results of the laboratory analysis (morphological, molecular and pathogenicity tests) confirmed the presence of *C. platani*. In the surveyed area, the disease was observed in Taksim Gezi Park, Yıldız Park, Cumhuriyet, Çırağan and Dolmabahçe streets. It was particularly severe on street trees, including some which were more than 160 years old. The overall proportion of symptomatic trees was approximately 32%, and 55 out of the 976 inspected trees were dead (5.6%). Symptomatic and dead trees often occurred in single rows or in close proximity to each other. Among *Platanus* species, proportions of symptomatic trees were similar (27.5% for *P. orientalis* and 26.3% for *P. x acerifolia*) but mortality was higher on *P. orientalis*.

The situation of *Ceratocystis platani* in Turkey can be described as follows: **Present, only in some areas (several sites in the European part of Istanbul).**

Source: Lehtijärvi A, Oskay F, Doğmuş Lehtijärvi HT, Aday Kaya AG, Pecori F, Santini A, Woodward S (2017) *Ceratocystis platani* is killing plane trees in Istanbul (Turkey). *Forest Pathology* 48, e12375. <https://doi.org/10.1111/efp.12375>

Pictures: *Ceratocystis platani*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CERAFP/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: CERAFP, TR

2018/082 Huanglongbing and citrus canker are absent from Egypt

The NPPO of Egypt officially informed the EPPO Secretariat that despite the information stated in two recent papers (Tolba, 2017; Tolba and Soliman, 2015), huanglongbing (associated with '*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*', '*Ca. L. africanus*', '*Ca. L. americanus*' - EPPO A1 List) and citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* - EPPO A1 List) do not occur in Egypt. Following the publication of the two papers, the Central Administration of Plant Quarantine have immediately conducted investigations with the Agricultural Research Centre (ARC) and the Plant Pathology Research Institute (PPRI). Citrus canker, as well as huanglongbing and its vectors, were not detected during survey programmes nor reported by growers. The NPPO of Egypt officially confirms that its territory is free from both citrus canker and huanglongbing.

Sources: NPPO of Egypt (2018-03).

Tolba IH (2017) Etiological and some epidemiological features of bacterial citrus canker in Egypt. *Journal of Plant Protection and Pathology, Mansour University* 8(6), 247-259.

Tolba IH, Soliman MA (2015) Citrus huanglongbing (greening disease) in Egypt: symptoms documentation and pathogen detection. *American-Eurasian Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences* 15(10), 2045-2058.

Additional key words: denied record

Computer codes: LIBEAS, LIBEAF, XANTCI, EG

2018/083 Xylella fastidiosa eradicated from Switzerland

In Switzerland, *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A1 List) was detected for the first time in September 2015 in 4 asymptomatic *Coffea* plants (EPPO RS 2015/181). These plants were detained under glasshouse conditions in 1 tropical plant centre (canton of Lucerne) and in 1 garden centre (canton of Zürich). All infected *Coffea* plants were immediately destroyed. As a consequence, no demarcated area was established but an exhaustive botanical inventory was made. Potential host plants of the bacterium were intensively tested, and all results were negative. In addition, traps were installed to monitor potential vectors over a period of 2 years. Altogether, only a few individuals of species belonging to the family Cicadellidae were caught. All specimens were tested by PCR, but none of these insects was found to be positive for *X. fastidiosa*. It was therefore concluded that the bacterium has not been able to establish and spread. As *X. fastidiosa* has not been detected since these isolated findings in 2015, the NPPO of Switzerland concluded that the bacterium has been successfully eradicated from its territory.

The pest status of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Switzerland is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated.**

Source: NPPO of Switzerland (2018-01).

Additional key words: eradication, absence

Computer codes: XYLEFA, CH

2018/084 Update on the situation of Ralstonia solanacearum on roses in Switzerland

In Switzerland, *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 1 (EPPO A2 List) was found for the first time in December 2016 in 2 sites of cut flower production of roses (*Rosa* spp.) (EPPO RS 2017/085). Since this first notification, the bacterium was detected in 3 additional rose production sites. These findings were made in the cantons of Bern, Solothurn and Zürich and resulted from tracing forward investigations triggered by the fact that the Dutch NPPO had provided the Swiss NPPO with a list of potentially infected lots of *Rosa* plants. These plants had been delivered by Dutch propagation companies between June 2015 and August 2016. During these investigations, *R. solanacearum* was also detected in a small number of plants of *Olea europaea* and *Strelitzia* which were irrigated with drain water from infected roses, indicating that the pathogen was being spread via irrigation water within the companies. The actual number of infected plants is unknown, but it is estimated that approximately 50 000 rose plants could be potentially infected. Eradication measures including the destruction of all infected lots, disinfection and hygiene measures are continuing.

The pest status of *Ralstonia solanacearum* in Switzerland is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Switzerland (2017-07).

Pictures: *Ralstonia solanacearum*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/RALSSO/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: RALSSO, CH

2018/085 First report of 'Candidatus Phytoplasma fragariae' in Slovenia

In December 2017, the NPPO of Slovenia reported the first outbreak of '*Candidatus Phytoplasma fragariae*' on its territory. In November 2017, a grower from the municipality of Slovenska Bistrica reported declining hazel trees (*Corylus avellana*). In the affected orchard, samples of shoots and roots were taken from trees showing decline or witches' brooms. Additional samples were also collected from another nearby orchard (1 km away). In both orchards, '*Ca. P. fragariae*' was detected (real-time PCR and sequencing). All infected trees will be destroyed to eradicate the disease, and a delimiting survey will be carried out during the next growing season.

The pest status of '*Candidatus Phytoplasma fragariae*' in Slovenia is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Slovenia (2017-12).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PHYPPG, SI

2018/086 *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* control in agricultural areas in North-west Italy

Ambrosia artemisiifolia (Asteraceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is a North American native plant which was accidentally introduced into the EPPO region in the 19th century. It is a major problem in spring-grown crops and causes allergic rhinitis and asthma in sufferers due to its pollen. The current study aimed to assess the effects of competitive vegetation and herbivory by *Ophraella communa* (Chrysomelidae) to control *A. artemisiifolia* in an agricultural area in North-west Italy. *O. communa* is utilised as a biological control agent against *A. artemisiifolia* in China and the beetle was detected in Europe in 2013 where it was accidentally introduced. In 2014, three sites invaded by *A. artemisiifolia* were selected to include (1) a short-rotation clover field (2) an oat field and (3) a short rotation meadow. Each site contained three square plots of 100 m². At each site the following treatments were carried out: (a) control not seeded: the plot was ploughed no deeper than 15 cm and vegetation was left to naturally colonise the area, (b) hayseed: the plot was harrowed and ploughed no deeper than 15 cm and then seeded with hayseed at a density of about 20 g/m², (c) the plot was only superficially harrowed and over-seeded with hayseed at a density of about 20 g/m². This was repeated in 2015. Vegetation parameters (percentage cover, species abundance, height of *A. artemisiifolia* and other vegetation) were measured in three 2m x 2m quadrats randomly selected within each plot. The presence of *O. communa*, and the damage caused by the beetle on *A. artemisiifolia* was evaluated in September 2015 by recording life stage abundance and percent damage on 25 plants. Non-target damage was also recorded from June to September 2015. Hayseed mixtures, both over-seeded over the resident plant community or after ploughing, when seeded before the winter season, were able to suppress the establishment of *A. artemisiifolia* as well as to reduce its growth. Defoliation of *A. artemisiifolia* by *O. communa* at the end of the growing season was evident but most plants still produced flowers and seeds. For non-target species, *O. communa* was mainly recorded on Asteraceae, with low density and low degree of damage.

Source: Cardarelli E, Musacchio A, Montagnani C, Bogliani G, Citterio S, Gentili R. (2018) *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* control in agricultural areas: effect of grassland seeding and herbivory by the exotic leaf beetle *Ophraella communa*. *NeoBiota* 38, 1-22.

Pictures: *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AMBEL>

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: AMBEL, OPHLCO, IT

2018/087 Optimising physiochemical control of invasive Japanese knotweed

Fallopia japonica var. *japonica* (Polygonaceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) can have significant impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services and cause landowners considerable costs in management and eradication programmes. In a three-year experiment carried out at three sites in south Wales (United Kingdom), fifty-eight 225 m² treatment and control plots were established and 19 control methods were tested for effectiveness. The methods included the application of different chemical controls at varying application rates and timings, and physical control treatment comprising of covering *F. japonica* var. *japonica* with high density polyethylene and hand pulling any emerging growth from around the covering. Although none of the methods tested eradicated *F. japonica* var. *japonica*, a several applications of glyphosate treatment yielded the greatest control. The authors of the research suggest: when designing management strategies, effective control of *F. japonica* may be achieved by biannual (summer and autumn) foliar glyphosate applications at 2.16 kg AE ha⁻¹, or by annual application of glyphosate in autumn using stem injection at 65.00 kg AE ha⁻¹ or foliar spray at 3.60 kg AE ha⁻¹.

Source: Jones D, Bruce G, Fowler MS, Law-Cooper R, Graham I, Abel A, Street-Perrott FA, Eastwood D (2018) Optimising physiochemical control of invasive Japanese knotweed. *Biological Invasions*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-018-1684-5>

Pictures: *Fallopia japonica*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/POLCU/photos>

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record

Computer codes: POLCU, GB

2018/088 Update on LIFE project IAP-RISK

In February 2018, the final 10 pest risk analysis (from a total of 16) produced within the LIFE funded project 'Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants in the EU through pest risk analysis to support the EU Regulation 1143/2014' were submitted to the European Commission for consideration by the Scientific Forum for potential listing on the list of invasive alien species of Union concern. The final 10 PRAs submitted were on the following species: *Ambrosia confertiflora*, *Andropogon virginicus*, *Cortaderia jubata*, *Ehrharta calycina*, *Hakea sericea*, *Humulus scandens*, *Lespedeza cuneata*, *Lygodium japonicum*, *Prosopis juliflora* and *Triadica sebifera*. In parallel, these PRAs are also being prepared for the EPPO Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations (WPPR) which meets in June 2018. The WPPR will assess the conclusions of the PRAs as to whether these species should appear on the EPPO A1 and A2 Lists of pests recommended for regulation as quarantine pests. The WPPR recommendations will then be presented to the EPPO Council in September 2018 for endorsement. If the PRAs conclusions are approved, these plant species will be included on the EPPO A1 or A2 Lists of pests recommended for regulation as quarantine pests.

Source: LIFE IAP-RISK website: www.iap-risk.eu

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: ANOVI, CDTJU, EHRCA, FRSCO, HKASE, HUMJA, LESCO, LYFJA, PRCJU, SAQSE

2018/089 Conference: Management and sharing of invasive alien species data to support knowledge-based decision making at regional level (2018-09-26/28, Bucharest, Romania)

The joint ESENIAS (East and South European Network for Invasive Alien Species) and DIAS (Danube Region Invasive Alien Species Network) scientific conference titled 'Management and sharing of invasive alien species data to support knowledge-based decision making at regional level' will take place between the 26th and 28th of September in Bucharest, Romania. Abstracts for oral and poster presentations can be submitted until 2018-08-01. Registration is open until 2018-08-20.

Topics include:

- Invasive alien species traits and trends: invasive alien species introductions and spread, biological and ecological characteristics; characteristics of recipient environment; invasive alien species and climate change.
- Vectors and pathways for invasive alien species introductions: analysis, prioritization, action plans.

- The Danube River as an invasive alien species corridor: priority species for the Danube Region, impact of threatened species, specificity of biological invasions in lower, middle and upper Danube river sections.
- Invasive alien species impact: impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services, socioeconomic impact on human health,
- Invasive alien species prevention and management: early detection and rapid eradication, surveillance systems, risk assessment and horizon scanning, control measures, restoration of damaged ecosystems, education, citizen science, strategies, policy and legislation.
- Management and sharing of IAS data: IAS networks and information systems, databases, data planning and management.

Source: Conference website: <http://esenias.org/>

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, conference

Computer codes: RO